



DE CURAÇAOSCHE COURANT.

Deel XI.

ZATURDAG den 1sten NOVEMBER, 1823.

N. 43

Gedrukt en Zaturdag's morgens uitgegeven ten Drukkery Kantore voor Z. M. den Koning der Neerlanden door De Heer W. M. LEE.

Den 17den October 1823.

**TE KOOP, OF TE BEVRAGTEN,
DE NEDERLANDSCHE BRIK**



DE HERKULES.

Zy is een sterk en wel geboewd vaartuij, groot 200 tonnen, gekoperd en van koperen booten. Men verwoege zich ter aanhooring der voorwaarden ten Pakhuize van

M. FROIS.

October 17, 1823.

**FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER,
THE DUTCH BRIG**



HERCULES.

She is a staunch well built vessel, barthen about 200 tons, coppered and copper fastened. For terms apply at the Store of

M. FROIS.

Fiscaal's Kantoor, den 31sten October 1823.

DE ondergeteekende als daartoe door den Weledelen Achtbaren Raad behoorlyk gekwalificeerd, doet by deze alle Broodbakkers te kennen geven, en ordonneren, dat de Broden voor de volgende week te bakken het gewigt moeten houden als:

De Fransche Broden 30, en
De Ronde Broden 21 oncen.

Op pene als by publicatie is gestatueerd.
Per order van den Raad Fiscaal,
WM. HK. GORSIRA, Tweede Klerk.

Den 27sten October 1823.

ZYNE Excellentie de Schoutbynacht Gouverneur dezer Eilanden, na hieromtrent ingewonnen te hebben het advies der Leden van den Weledelen Achtbaren Raad van Politie dezer Eilanden, ten gevolge van verzoeken die door onderscheidene belastingsschuldigen aan het Fonds tot Vernietiging der Bewyzen van de Afgekeurde Johannissen aan Zyne Excellentie gedaan syn ter verkryging van uitsstel van betaling, heeft besloten een algemeen verder uitsstel tot ultimo der maand December dezes Jaars te verleenen, zoo als zulks door Zyne Excellentie verleend wordt, aan al de genen die als nog aan het voorsz. Fonds wegens de belastingen op eigen dommen en consumtie schuldig syn met vrylating om de voldoening binnen dien tyd by te wyzen ook te doen; edoch daarna zullen er regtmiddelen worden aangewend om degenen dewelke als dan nog aan het gemelde Fonds mogten schuldig syn, tot de betaling te noodzaken.

Uit naam en van wege Zyne Excellentie des Gouverneurs voormeld,
De Gouvernements Secretaris,
W. PRINCE.

Den 30sten October 1823.

AANBESTEDING.

DE Administrateurs, van het Garnizoen dezes Eilanden, zullen aan de minst inschryvende aanbestedende, de leverantie van 1532 Ellen Linnen op 6-4 breed voor Broeken, Buisjes, enz. benevens 20 Vorken, 20 Lepels, 20 Messen en 20 Kammen, ten behoeve van het Garnizoen voornoemd.

De gegadingden adresseeren zich met Besloten Billetten uitterlyk op Maandag den 3den November des middags om 12 uur aan het Kantoor van den ondergeteekende binnen het Fort Amsterdam, zullende antwoord op dezelve ter zelve plaats gegeven worden, den 4den daaropvolgende.

De Administrateurs voornoemd,
Namens dezelve,

De Fung. Kwartiermeester,

VAN EPS,
Eerste luit. adjudant.

DE Schoutbynacht Gouverneur en Raden van Policie van Curaçao en onderhoorige Eilanden.

Allen den genen die deze zullen zien ofte hooren lezen, salut! doen te weten:

Dat goedgevonden en besloten is te bepalen zoo als hierby wordt bepaald:

Eerstelyk: Dat slaven in deze kolonien geboren, die buiten 'slands zyn of worden gemanumitteerd, by huanne aankomst op deze eilanden, anders niet dan als vreemdelingen zullen beschouwd en begrepen worden in de termen van artikel 19 des Reglements op het beleid der Regering,

het Justitie wezen, den Handel en de Scheepvaart alhier; na echter, dat zy het bewys hunner vrystelling aan het Gouvernement zullen hebben vertoond; zonder welk te doen, alle, die te voren als slaven zyn bekend geweest, het regt van vryemenschten niet zullen genieten.

Tweedens: Dat wel ingeborene alhier te lande gemanumitteerde slaven, het zy hunne meesters vaste ingezetenen of vreemdelingen zyn; doch geene vreemde slaven, alhoewel alhier gemanumitteerd en het zy aan ingezetenen of aan vreemdelingen toebehoord hebbende, in de regten van vaste ingezetenen treden, maar dat de laatsgemelden, als vreemdelingen, in de termen van het gezegde 19de artikel zullen vallen; en ten hunnen opzichte de bepaling omtrent het stellen van cautie zal kunnen gewyzigd en uitgestrekt worden over den tyd welken dusdanige slaven in de kolonie mogten worden toegelaten.

Derdens: Dat, wanneer buiten 'slands gemanumitteerde ingeborene slaven in deze kolonien terug keeren en verlangen mogen zich bestendig in dezelve neder te zetten, als dan, alvorens verlof daartoe te kunnen bekomen, gehouden zullen wezen gelyke cautie te stellen, als voor alhier gemanumitteerden vereischt wordt; maar by al dien zy slechts vergunning erlangen om, tot wederopzeggings toe, in de kolonie te verblyven, zal zulks mogen geschieden, ingeval zy zullen kunnen aantoonen een vast middel van bestaan te hebben, of, by ontstentenis daarvan, de bedoelde cautie stellen; waarna dezelve, behalve dat zy uit den gewapenden dienst zullen uitgesloten wezen en onderworpen zullen blyven van ten allen tyde door den Gouverneur het eiland te kunnen ontzegt worden, even gelyk de alhier gemanumitteerde ingeborene slaven moeten behandeld worden en gelyke regten als dezen genieten; zullende de zoodanige der hierin bedoelde personen, aan welken de Gouverneur zal willen toestaan om zich bestendig in deze kolonien neder te zetten en van alle voorregten van vaste ingezetenen hunner klasse te genieten, voor en aler zy die toestemming zullen kunnen bekomen, verpligt zyn om, buiten en behalve de voormelde cautie stelling, boven dien nog daar te voren, eerstelyk: hunnen verkregen vrydom by publicatie, bekend te maken en in dezelve op te roepen de genen welke vermeenen mogten eenig regt van bezwaar wegens daarby te lydene schade te hebben, om binnen zes weken hunne belangen daartegen geregteelyk in te brengen; en tweedens: hunne vrybrieven ter Secretary van dezen Raad te laten registreren.

Vierdens: Dat er geen regard zal worden geslagen op buitenlandsche manumissionen van slaven, het zy inboorlingen dezer eilanden of vreemden, die wettiglyk in deze kolonien hebben mogen verhypothekeerd worden en werkelyk door hunne meesters zyn verhypothekeerd geworden; maar dat op dusdanige alhier verhypothekeerde slaven die hunnen vrydom buiten 'slands mogten verkregen hebben, wanneer zy op deze eilanden gevonden worden, niettegenstaande hunne manumissie, voor de verbandhouders regt van verbaal hunner wettige vorderingen zal wezen, even als of die slaven niet zyn gemanumitteerd geworden, gelyk zulks ook niet wettiglyk konde geschieden alvorens zy onbezwaard gemaakt waren; zoo nochtans dat hun verkregen vrydom in aanmerking zal komen en zy niet zullen behoeven ter voldoening der of hen geleende gelden verkocht te worden by al-

dien de voldoening der vorderingen van de verbandhouders op eenige andere wyze zal kunnen geschieden.

Aldus gearresteerd in des Raads vergadering gehouden op het Gouvernements Huis, binnen het Fort Amsterdam, op Curaçao den 23sten September 1823, het tiende jaar van Zyner Majesteits regering.

De Gouverneur en Raden voornoemd,
(w. g.) CANTZ'LAAR.

Ter Ordonnantie van dezelve,
(w. g.) W. PRINCE, Sec.

Gepubliceerd binnen het Fort Amsterdam, en in de Willemstad, den 14den October 1823.

(w. g.) W. PRINCE, Sec.

UIT ARNHEMSCHE COURANTEN.

MENGELWERK.

REDENEER-EN REKENKUNDE.

Zes weken geleden had Mica 700 man onder zyne bevelen. Met die 700 man cautie heft al zyne megt. Van die 700 man zyn er 8000 gedescorteerd. Gedurende zyne veldtocht Mica eenen cavaal op Vich met 4000 man en verlost daarby de helft van zyn korps. Wanneer men van 700 man aftrekt 8000 deserteurs en 2000 dooden en gekwetsten, hoe veel blyven er dan over?

Ballesteros is door alle zyne troepen verlaten, uitgezonderd drie onverbeteryke konstitutionele soldaten. Deze drie heeft hy in verscheidene banden verdeeld. Deze banden zyn herbeelde malen met detachementen van de afdeeling van Molitor slaags geweest. En van deze drie konstitutionelen heeft Ballesteros er over de 1700 verloren.

Wat L'Abisbal aanbetreft, deze had 6000 man ofwel 1500 man. Die afval heeft het getal zynor troepen ten minste met een derde verminderd. Zyus heeft de overblyfselen der 1500 man van L'Abisbal verzameld. Met deze overblyfselen bevond hy zich op weg van Seville, aan het hoofd van 5000 man.

De koningsgezinde meerderheid in Spanje is ontzettend, zy heeft geld en wapenen in overvloed. De konstitutionele minderheid is zwak, zonder geld, zonder wapenen. Hieruit blykt duidelyk, dat de Fransche de gewapende meerderheid moeten te hulp komen, welke door de ongewapende minderheid wordt onderdrukt.

De geldmiddelen van Frankryk zyn in den voordeligsten toestand. De Spaansche oorlog kost der schatkist niets; en dienovergens zal het gouvernement 23 millioen rente verkoopen.

De Fransche krygsmagt in Spanje is meer dan genoegzaam om de magt van Ferdinand te herstellen, en daarom zendt Frankryk 40,000 meer naar Spanje.

TYD EN OMSTANDIGHEDEN.

Om den geest hunner officiele dagbladen te doen kennen, halen de Franschen den Moniteur en andere Perysche dagbladen aan, waarin de berichten der terugkeering van Napoleon uit Elba gemeld werden, nemelyk:

Eerste bericht. Maert 1815. De Overlaat is nit zyne ballingschap ontsceapt; hy is uit Elba ontvlugt.

Tweede bericht. De Korsikaansche weersceijf is by Kaap Juan een land gekomen.

Derds bericht. De Tyger heeft zich te Gap vertoond. Van alle zyden zyn treepen tegen hem in aantogt. Hy elodigt met als een eilendij gelaksoeker in de gebergten rondteswarven. Ontsnappen kan hy niet.

Vierde bericht. Het monster is werkelyk, men moet niet door welk verraad, naar Grenoble ontkomen.

Vyfte bericht. De tiran is in Lion geweest. Schrik verstyfde alles by zyn aanblyk.

Zesde bericht. De overweldiger heeft het gewaagd, de hoofdstad tot op zestig mylen te oederen.

Zevensde bericht. Bonaparte nadert met rasen schreden. Doch immer zal hy tot Parys komen.

Achtste bericht. Napoleon zal morgen onder de muren van Parys zyn.

Negende bericht. De keizer Napoleon is te Fontainebleau.

Tiende bericht. Gisteren avond deed zyne majesteit de keizer en koning, onze geliefde monarch, zyne intrede in het paleis der Tuilleries. Alles is in onuitprekelyke vreugde.

nebuurschap van Corunna ontvangen hebben, vinden wy dat alhoewel sy de stad nog niet aangevallen hebben, echter nader by gerokt zyn, en zich meester van eenige positien gemaakt hebben.

Wy hebben weder eene kannonade in de richting van St. Sebastian gehoord, maar wy zyn niet in staat te zeggen wat de rede er van is.

Men weet niet waarom maarschalk Lauriston syn hoofd kwartier naar Victoria verplaatst heeft, alhoewel hy aangekondigd heeft, dat hy niet achter Tolosa gaan zoude. Een persoon die onlangs van Pampeluna aangekomen is, en die de voorbereidelen tot den aanval op dat fortres gezien heeft, zegt dat zy wezenlyk ontsag verwekkend zyn. Het garnisoen schynt echter niet bevreesd voor hun te zyn, hetzelfde schiet op alles wat er nadert, en spaart geene krygsbehoefkens.

Er wordt van eene nadrukkelyke proklama tie van generaal Mina aan zyne soldaten gesproken, waarin hy zegt dat hy van het schandelyke verraad van Ballasteros gehoord heeft, maar dat hy nooit zich zal overgeven; en dat hy liever alle de steden van Spanje in brand wilde steken.

Op den 25sten Augustus zal de belegering van Pampeluna beginnen. Generaal Gabrie, van de ingenieurs, zal de krygsverrigtingen bestieren, en de opperste van zyn staf is luitenant kolonel d'Affaire, die het bevel over de ingenieurs in de stad heeft.

JONGERE TYDING VAN EUROPA.

Corunna heeft zich aan de Franschen overgegeven, het vertrek van Wilson en Quiroga was het voorsteeken van deze uitkomst.

De president van de Kortos heeft de vergadering van het ligchaam tot op den 5den Augustus uitgesteld. De koning deed eene aanspraak van den troon, waarin hy met veel vertrouwen van de eindelyke overwinning van de konstitutie sprak, en scherpe aanmerkingen op het gedrag van het Fransche gouvernement maakte. Het verraad van Abisbal werd in sterke bewoordingen aangehaald.

De Kortos beantwoordden den koning, overeenkomstig zyne gevoelens, en schortten de vergadering op, waarschijnlijk om dat zy in elkander vertrouwen stelden.

Door deze opschorting der Kortos moge wy besluiten, dat zy voor geen dedelyk gevaar vreesden, indien hunne gevoelens zoodanig waren den zenden hunne vergaderingen voortdurende geweest zyn.

Een Fransch officier, van hoogen rang werd by den koning toegelaten, maar kon met die zamenkomst niets bewerken.

Graaf Bourdesoult zond een geschenk van y door een Spaansch officier die de invallende armee gevolgd was aan Ferdinand. Generaal Valdes zond het geschenk met den bronger terug, met het antwoord dat zyne majesteit geene koste draken meer gebruikte, en dat indien voortaan weder eenige gemeenschap door eenen Spaanschen efvalling uitgevoerd werd, hy zulk eenen boodschapper zoude laten ophangen.

De overvloed van graan was in Augustus zoo groot, dat de fanega terwe 20 realen gedaald was.

Op den 23sten July maakten de Kortos een besluit bekend, om 4 linien schepen 5 fregatten en eenige andere oorlogs vaartuigen uitterst, maar wy vermoeden dat de middelen er zullen ontbreken, om dit besluit ten uitvoer te brengen.

Na dat Paus Pius de 7de het Heilige Nachtmal uit de handen van den kardinaal Bertozzoli ontvangen had, verloor hy de sprak en stierf den 19den Augustus des morgens om half zes ure, zyne laatste woorden waren toen hy eene verfrisschende limonade weigerde die hem aangeboden werd. "Ik heb op deze wereld geene andere zorg meer dan die voor myne ziel en om God rekenschap van myn lang leven te geven."

Uit de Konstitutionale van den 30sten Aug.
Madrid, 19den Aug.

Er zyn geregt in omloop dat men met de Kortos van Cadix in onderhandeling getreden is, en dat men de Spanjaerden eene konstitutie zoude als de Engelsche, bestaande uit twee kamers zal toestaan. Maar hoe kan men de eigenlyke gezindheid van den koning weten zoo lang hy niet van zyne wachters ontslagen is, en tot dat hy zich van zyne getrouwe koningsgezinden omringd zie. Wil de koning de algemeene wenschen zynor onderdanen niet raadplegen? Zal hy de aanbiedingen niet verwerpen, van die oproerlingen die hem beledigd en hem van zynen troon bereofd hebben?

Is het mogelyk dat hy denkt de koningsgezinden te beledigen, dat hy de wenschen van eene party toegestaan heeft, die verdienden gestraft te worden en die hunnen koning en hun land zoo veel kwaad berokkend hebben?

Deze vragen verdienen het ernstigste overleg. De algemeene rust en de vrye uitoefening van s' konings waardigheid kan alleen hersteld worden, door de geheele vernietiging van de republikeinsche party; wyl dit het ware belang van den soeverein is, zoo kunnen wy niet wel gelooven dat hy van deze grondbeginselen zoude afgeweken zyn.

Burgos, 19den Aug.

De liberalen stellen hunne uiterste pogingen in het werk, om het zaad van tweedragt tusschen de Fransche en Spaansche koningsgezinden te strooijen. Met dit voornemen hebben zy de volgende verklaring in omloop gebracht:—

1ste. Tot dat de koning in vryheid gesteld worde moet Spanje door een militair gouvernement, zonder de tusschenkomst van het regentschap of deszelfs gezaghebbenden geregeerd worden.

2de. Wy staan op het punt om een vredens

verdrag met de oproerige Kortos te maken, en wy zullen alle hunne daden en besluiten tot de maand Juny 1822 bekrachtigen. Op deze voorwaarden zal de koning op vrye voeten gesteld worden.

Uit het Journaal des Debats van den 29sten Aug.

Den 18den dezer nam zyne hoogheid de hertog van Angouleme door zynen staf vergezeld alle linien der verschanzingen van Cadix in oogenschouw. Z. K. H. zond zynen aide-de-camp den Heer de La Hitte, als parlementaire. Deze officier had een lang mondgesprek met admiraal Valdes, De brief dien hy mede bragt werd aan den koning overhandigd.

Brieven uit Londen door een der eerste bankiers in Parys ontvangen, melden, dat in de vergadering der Kortos van den 9den dezer, eene meerderheid van 86 tegen 16 was, om de voorstellen die van Frankryk door den prins Generalissimo gedaan waren, aanteboeren en te overwegen.

Vittoria, 21sten Aug.

De onderhandelingen tusschen het Fransche en Spaansche gezag zyn tot groot genoeg van de stad en alle provintien beëindigd.

Uit de Konstitutionale van den 30sten Aug.

De Londen Kourier van den 26sten Augustus meldt, dat de vrees wegens de verschuiving van den oorlog in het schierelland, maar al te gegrond is, in zoo verre de hertog van Angouleme het regentschap als een zeer weerspannig werktuig gevonden heeft; en verders dat de Spaansche koningsgezinden meer hindernissen tot eene beslissende overeenkomst in den weg leggen dan de konstitutionalisten. De Kourier besluit met een lang paragraaf, beweerende dat zelfs het nemen van Cadix, de ontbinding der Kortos en het vrygeven des konings alleen zaken van het tweede gewigt zyn, die alleen zouden strekken om afzonderlyk hunnen invloed op Spanje te bewerken, zonder by den tegenwoordigen staat van zaken dat heilzame gevolg te hebben, hetwelk door alle partyen zoo zeer gewenscht wordt.

Dover, 24sten Aug.

Dezen namiddag is een Kourier in onze haven aangekomen en dadelyk naar Londen vertrokken, met depeschen voor het departement van buitenlandsche zaken. Hy kwam te Bologne des morgens om 6 ure van Parys aan, van waar de Engelsche konsul zyn vertrek in eene roei-boat spoedde. Hy had depeschen van Sir Charles Stuart.

Men zegt dat verscheidene gezaghebbende in het noorden van Spanje zeer weerspannig zyn, om het bevel by Andrujar in werking te brengen. Er zyn sterke afscheelingen van de belegering van Pampeluna naar Puente la Reyna gezonden om tot de bevryding der gevangenen te helpen.

De Zweedsche zaakwaarnemer in Spanje heeft volgens de Augsburg Gazette bevel van zyn gouvernement ontvangen om het Engelsche voorbeeld te volgen, in alle veranderingen van verblyf plaats dit hierna door de geaccrediteerde diplomatieke ligchaam mogten gemaakt worden.

OVERLEED—Op Maandag de Heer Hendrik Liborus Vegt.

En op Woensdag morgen Mevrouw Elisabeth Verplaat.

On Saturday last arrived H. M.'s brig Mercury, of 18 guns, captain P. Muller, from Holland, on her way she touched at St. Eustatius and St. Martins, on coming to anchor she fired a salute which was returned by the artillery company. She has brought out 50 men to reinforce the garrison. We understand she has brought no political news of importance.

We trust the following explanatory letter from the Intendant of Caracas to the Editor of El Colombiano will set at rest the question which has been so long agitated and so ably discussed by the Journalists of Caracas, relative to the 183d article of the constitution.

Caracas, Aug. 22.

Mr. Editor.—Although I have the honor to be placed in charge of the Intendancy of this department by the supreme gov. of the Republic; I presume that I am not thereby denied the right which all Colombians exercise of writing, printing, and publishing their thoughts and opinions with freedom. I have read in the newspapers of this capital, the discussion which has arisen respecting the security enjoyed by foreigners inhabiting or residing in our territories. I propose to state my thoughts and conceptions respecting this important and well defined question, or rather I shall pay to the majesty of the law all the respect and obedience which it merits; an obedience which ought to be the polar star, and even the idol, of every republican.

The 183d. article of the constitution states, that "all foreigners of whatever nation they may be, shall be admitted into Colombia. They shall enjoy in their persons and properties the same security as citizens, as long as they respect the laws of the republic."—There can be devised no offer or guarantee more conclusive, more clear, or more solemn, than this for the most ample security of foreigners in their persons and properties. Our wise legislators, (a ware of our peculiar circumstances,) although they might have rendered this a by-law, have thought fit to insert it among the resolutions of the fundamental law of the state, in manifesta-

tion of the respect in which it ought to be held. The religious and punctual observance therefore of this constitutional article cannot be matter of doubt, since its perspicuity admits of no dispute, the more so as our legislators, in furtherance of the useful and grand conceptions they have proposed to themselves in order to give Colombia a population suitable to its immense territories, (and on which the wealth of all nations depends,) have more recently invited foreigners to reside and establish themselves among us, by the incitements offered them in the late wise law regarding emigration. These legal arrangements, so well digested, so adapted to our interests, and for the strict fulfilment of which, the honor and credit of the national representation are compromised, can never be vitiated by the opinions of private writers, although they may appear in those public journals which are called the papers of government. They are in fact, only the productions of men versed in the subtlety of the schools; and they lose their weight and disappear before the political foresight, and theoretical and practical knowledge of the wise men who have sanctioned the laws of which we treat; we ought to feel and believe that nothing has escaped the intelligence of our legislators; that they have considered all those points and hypotheses which now occur to the imagination of these writers; and that the securities thus offered to foreigners in their persons and property, are equal in extent with those enjoyed by the natives of the country, and will be held by them inviolate; for this is the doctrine not only of the law, but of the fundamental law. These are my sentiments as a private citizen, and I shall conform to them in my public conduct, whilst I exercise the command.

F. R. DE TORO.

LONDON.

September 1.—We have very great regret in being compelled to announce, that there is no longer any doubt as to the surrender of Corunna. It surrendered, we understand, by capitulation, about a fortnight from the present date. The terms were, that it should accede to any treaty which should be concluded between the duke d'Angouleme and the Spanish authorities at Cadiz; and in the mean time should not be requested to take arms or pay any contribution to the French or royal army now acting in Spain. There is a distinct article, that the governor, and garrison, at Corunna, shall not be considered as recognizing the Spanish regency, but shall be regarded as a part of the army of king Ferdinand. These are all honourable terms, and are so far of unusual importance, as they confirm the previous intelligence, that the duke d'Angouleme had disavowed the excesses of the regency.

The present state of the royal party in Spain is as follows:—The regency are openly supported in all their violent proceedings by the Russian and Austrian ambassadors, and by the former in particular. When the duke d'Angouleme attempted to control these excesses, the Russian ambassador communicated to the regents, that their measures were in strict concordance with the spirit of his instructions; and that he had full powers to add, that in the event of any difficulty in their affairs, such as a general insurrection, the emperor of Russia would march an army of any amount to their aid. As soon as the duke d'Angouleme was informed of this state of things, he saw the necessary consequences. He foresaw, that Spain would rise en masse, and that the Russian army would then be called into that kingdom. He foresaw, that this would necessarily lead to a breach with England, and in all probability to the renewal of a general war. In a word, he foresaw the certain danger to France, and the probable issue in the ruin of the South of Europe. Under such circumstances he instantly made a most moderate proposal to the ministers of king Ferdinand, and he has proceeded to Cadiz to open, and indeed to conclude, the negotiation.

Such is the true state of things, and we request our readers not to be deceived by what they read in the daily journals. The fact is this, a very moderate proposal has been made to the Cortes by the duke; and the English government have expressed themselves very decidedly in favour of a compromise upon the proposed terms. The leaders of the Cortes, Arguelles and some few others, oppose all settlement, and allege as a reason, that it will be impossible to trust the good faith of king Ferdinand. The English government have replied,—we will guarantee your personal safety, and the strict adherence to any compact for a general amnesty. The duke d'Angouleme agrees to give the same guarantee. The English ministry have followed up their promise by sending a ship of war, which, in the event of any such negotiation being completed, is to bring up any of the members of the Cortes, who may desire to avail themselves of the asylum of England.

The following is the latest French intelligence of any authority:—

"Cadiz is about to set her king at liberty, and to terminate a resistance no longer useful for any purpose. The surrender of Ballasteros has terminated all the hopes of the factious, and the only question now is,—what terms can be procured? France will grant any thing that is honourable and moderate, and what more can the Cortes require? If they continue their culpable resistance, we must open the siege in form, and Cadiz must feel to her cost the bravery of the French soldiers and mariners."

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

The following singular correspondence took place between general Burriel, commander in chief, *ad interim*, of the army of reserve in Cadiz, and general Bourdesoult commanding the French besieging army. The Spanish general addressed a note to the French general, proposing an exchange of a French dragoon for a Madrid volunteer, a most simple and unimportant subject. General Bourdesoult, anxious to embrace the occasion of any kind of correspondence, instead of refusing or granting the exchange in a few words, addresses a letter to the Spanish general in the following pompous strain:

"The elevation of soul and the generosity which so eminently characterize H. R. H. the duke d'Angouleme and the conduct which the French army has observed since its entry into Spain must have proved to you that we do not war against Spaniards; that we combat only the errors which have plunged your country into an abyss of evil and produced the wretchedness of your king and his family, and that it depends but on you to put an end to this state of things. In consequence, I give orders for the volunteer to be restored to you, &c.

The Spanish general lost no time to reply in the following spirited manner:—

"Your excellency cannot fail to know that all that you have said upon political subjects in reply to my note respecting the exchange of a soldier, is very inopportune, and exceedingly affronting to the dignity of my station and to the character of the army which I have the honor to command. I wrote you simply in proper terms, about a military affair—I have an answer in which you extol the greatness of soul and generosity of the duke d'Angouleme, and urge the imposture that the French do not combat the Spaniards, but their errors. It is certainly very extraordinary on the part of the general of a French army, that he should endeavour to sustain with his pen, in the 19th century, the interests and notions of the bad friars and aristocratic orders, and the selfish fanatics who have committed the base act of calling in the French troops to fight for them in Spain. When you observe, in your letter, that our errors have plunged my country into an abyss, and occasioned the infelicity of the king and family, you repeat the fictions and calumnies, which the persons just mentioned have invented in order to blind the people and persuade them, are noxious. Your excellency knows better than I, that the ills of Spain proceed from the aid which the French government has extended to those who rebelled against institutions lawfully established here, and spontaneously adopted by the king; and from the invasion of the Peninsula, equally unjust and scandalous, by the French army, with the view of overrunning and destroying it, and protecting the ideas of the 12th century, to the dishonor of the intelligence of France and Europe. Your excellency may be assured, that there is not in the world, a man who will second your assertions, except the persons of whom I have spoken.

"I beg of your excellency to confine yourself, like a good soldier, to making war upon us in pursuance of your duty, and to abstain from indicating to us, in so offensive a manner, what you suppose to be ours, I have deemed it incumbent upon me to reply to you, and to cut off the opportunity of a repetition of the affront either by you or any of your subordinate officers. I have, therefore, given orders at the advanced posts, that while your excellency commands the French force opposite to me, no flag of truce, nor any communication brought by one, shall be admitted, and I will receive no letter by any other channel. This is the only mode of resenting the affront which you have offered to the army."

This tone and spirit neither looks like submission nor has the appearance of despair or depression; it is manly and fearless, and goes great ways to prove that the best feelings animate the people of Cadiz.

Flour.—A brisk demand for this article prevails in Virginia, and considerable purchases have been made in Philadelphia and New York. We infer, from this circumstance, that speculations are making, founded on the presumption of a continuance of the war between France and Spain. We think the calculation rather hazardous on two points. In the first place, Cadiz is the only port where flour is in great demand, and if it holds out, it is certain that the place will be stronger invested by sea and land, and greater difficulty of entrance is to be apprehended. Secondly, we do not think that the war will continue for a great length of time.—The French themselves are tired of it; their losses have been very heavy; their funds are almost exhausted; the regency of their own appointment appears to be acting under the influence of Russia. A great sacrifice of blood and treasure must result from attempts to reduce such fortresses and strong places as St. Sebastian, Pampeluna, Cadiz, Barcelona, &c. The movements in Europe, some troubles in France, and a combination of events, render it desirable on the part of France to terminate this contest; and some immaterial alteration of the constitution may be accepted by France as an excuse for the withdrawal of their troops; and the Bourbons, if even permitted to get off so easy, will have lost 30,000 men, and expended a hundred millions of dollars.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

Liverpool, Aug. 24.—The following extracts

are from the *Etoile* of Tuesday evening. In its postscript it has intelligence from Cordova of the 12th inst. which mentions that the duke d'Angouleme had arrived there, and was received with acclamations, and that he was continuing his journey to Port St. Mary.

Madrid, Aug. 14.

The government has received news from Cadiz dated the 8th inst. at which time the king and his august family enjoyed good health.

Death and disorder daily increase in Cadiz and the I-le of Leon.

A voluminous correspondence has been intercepted in a vessel which was endeavouring to escape from Cadiz and on board of which was taken a noted revolutionist, named Miguel Cabrera, of Navarre, ancient political chief of Sorra and Calatayud.

Advices from Ferrol state, that the *Thémis* French frigate, and *El Vengador* Spanish brig of war, and two gun boats, have left that port to cruize off Corunna, and thus complete the blockade of that place by sea as essentially as by land.

Since the flight of Quiroga, the governor Novella, who succeeded him, has sent a flag of truce to general Bourck, proposing to him to sign the capitulation which had been offered to him some days previous. This proposal has been rejected, in consequence of the change of circumstances and the conduct of the besieged who were base enough to fire upon the first flag of truce. Gen. Novella, fearful of being taken by assault, was then reduced to the necessity of soliciting leave to send a colonel to general Melillo to ask his advice.

The answer of the count of Carthagena not being doubtful, the immediate reduction of the fortress may be regarded as certain.

Bayonne, Aug. 14.

We are in great uncertainty respecting the military events, so little being published: but private information, in some measure makes up for the deficiency. By the news which we have received from the environs of Corunna, we find that the French tho' they have not yet attacked it, have approached nearer to it, and have made themselves masters of some positions.

We have again heard a cannonade in the direction of St. Sebastian, but were unable to say what was the occasion of it.

It is not known why marshal Lauriston has advanced his head-quarters to Vittoria though he had announced that he should not go beyond Tolosa. A person who has just arrived from Pampeluna, and who has seen the preparations making for the attack of that fortress, says that they are indeed immense. The garrison, however, does not seem as present to fear them, it fires on every thing that comes near, and does not spare its ammunition.

An energetic proclamation from Mica to his soldiers is spoken of, in which he is reported to say, that "he has heard of the infamous treason of Bellerophon, but that he will never surrender, and that he would sooner set fire to all the towns in Spain."

The siege of Pampeluna is to be commenced on the 25th of August. General Gabilan, of the engineers, is to direct the operations, and the chief of his staff is lieutenant colonel d'Astie, commanding the engineers in this city.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Corunna has surrendered to the French—indeed the departure of Wilson and Quiroga was indicative of that final result.

The president of the Cortes adjourned that body on the 5th of August. The king made a speech from the throne, in which he spoke with great confidence of the final triumph of the constitution, and animadverted severely on the conduct of the French government. The treason of Abisbet was alluded to in strong terms.

The Cortes replied to the king, responding his sentiments, and then adjourned; both parties apparently reposing confidence in each other.

From the adjournment of the Cortes, we may conclude that no immediate dangers are apprehended by them—if such were their impressions, the sittings would have been permanent.

A French general officer had been admitted to the king but gained nothing in the interview.

Count Bourdesoult sent a present of some ice to Ferdinand, by a Spanish officer, who had joined the invading army. General Velde sent the present and the bearer back, with the answer that his majesty had ceased from using cold drinks; and further, that if any communications were forwarded again by a Spanish renegade, he would hang up such a messenger.

So abundant was the supply of grain in Cadiz in August, that wheat had fallen twenty reals the fanega.

On the 23d of July the Cortes passed a decree for equipping four ships of the line, five frigates, and several other vessels of war. We rather apprehend that the means are wanting for carrying this decree into execution.

Pope Pius the 7th, after having received the Sacrament of Extreme Unction, from the hands of Cardinal Bertozzi, lost the power of speech, and expired at half past 6 o'clock on the morning of the 19th of August, his last words were in refusing to take a refreshing beverage offered to him.

"I have now no other care on this earth but that of my soul, and to render unto God, an account of my long life."

From the *Constitutionnel*, August 30.

Madrid, Aug. 19.

Rumours are afloat that negotiations are entered into with the Cortes of Cadiz, and that a

constitution similar to that of England, consisting of two chambers, is about to be granted to the Spaniards. But how can they know the real disposition of the monarch until he is delivered from his jailors, and until such time as he shall find himself surrounded by his faithful royalists. Will not his majesty consult the general wishes of his subject? Will he not reject the offers of those revolutionists who have insulted him, and deprived him of his throne?

Is it possible that he means to outrage the royalists by acceding to the wishes of a party which deserves to be chastised, and which has been the cause of so much evil to their king and the nation?

These questions merit the most serious consideration. Public tranquillity and the free exercise of his majesty's authority can alone be established by the absolute annihilation of the republican faction, this being the real interest of the sovereign we can scarcely credit the accounts of his having deviated from these principles.

Burgos, Aug. 19.

The liberals exert themselves with astonishing activity in their endeavour to sow the seeds of discord between the French and Spanish royalists. With this determination they have spread the following declaration:—

1st. Until the liberation of the king, Spain must be governed by a military government, without the intervention of a regency or its authorities.

2d. We are about to make a treaty of peace with the revolutionary Cortes, and we will annul all its acts and decrees up to the month of June, 1822. On these conditions the king shall be set at liberty.

From the *Journal des Debats* of the 29th Aug.

The 18th inst. his highness the duke of Angouleme, inspected all the lines of circumvallation before Cadiz and the island, accompanied by his staff. H. R. H. despatched M. de la Hitte, his *ad-je camp* as a parliamentary officer. This officer had a long interview with general Velde. The letter of which he was the bearer was delivered to the king.

Letters from London received by one of the first banking houses in Paris, announce that in the sitting of the Cortes of the 6th inst. there was a majority of 86 to 16 in favour of the hearing and discussing of the propositions made on the part of France by the prince Generalissimo.

Vittoria, 21st Aug.

The discussions between the French and Spanish authorities have terminated in the great satisfaction of the town and all the province.

From the *Constitutionnel* of the 24th August.

The London Courier of the 25th of August states that the fears entertained of the proclamation of the war in the Peninsula are but too well founded, inasmuch as the duke of Angouleme has found the regency a very necessary tool, and further, that the Spanish Cortes propose more obstacles to a definitive arrangement than the constitutionalists themselves. The Courier concludes a long paragraph by asserting that even the taking of Cadiz, the dissolution of the Cortes and a deliverance of the king could only prove matters of secondary importance, which would solely tend to increase the influence of Spain, without producing to the present nature of things that salutary effect which is so much desired by all parties.

Dover, 24th August.

A Courier has landed this afternoon at our port and immediately started for London with dispatches for the department of foreign affairs. He arrived from Paris at 6 o'clock in the morning at Boulogne, from whence the English consul hastened his departure in a row boat. He carries despatches from Sir Charles Stuart.

Several authorities of the north of Spain they say, are obstinately bent on refusing to put in execution the ordinance of Andujar into effect. Strong detachments of troops from the siege of Pampeluna have been sent to Puente la Reyne, to assist in the deliverance of the prisoners.

The Swedish charge d'affaires in Spain, according to the Augsburg Gazette, has received an order from his government to follow the example of the English government in all changes of residence which may hereafter be made by the accredited diplomatic bodies in Spain.

From the *Statesman*, Aug. 27.

According to recent letters from Madrid, the ordinance issued at Andujar by the duke of Angouleme, for the liberation of prisoners arbitrarily imprisoned, has generally produced a salutary effect throughout Spain. Six hundred prisoners incarcerated in the prisons of Madrid have been liberated. About 50 who were to have been tried, have thrown themselves on the prince's clemency. The general topic now is the mediation of England. It is reported that the constitutional party desires it.

One of our morning Journals of this day states that according to a private letter it has received from Madrid, under date of the 11th.

"There is an arrangement entered into by all parties to give a constitution to Spain; but it is so hostile in some respects to the actual system of the royalists and clergy, that the French fear to make known their intention until they shall have assembled a force of 15,000 men at least at Madrid. The new constitution or *charte* is a combination of the French and English systems of government. We are assured that the king is to remain at Cadiz until the new arrangements shall have been concluded.